

The Citrus Industry

Vol. 24 — No. 5

MAY, 1943

15 Cents A Copy

IMPORTANT MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Florida State Horticultural Society will be held this year at Winter Haven, in the very heart of the Florida citrus producing section. Headquarters for the meeting will be the Haven Hotel, and the dates chosen are May 25, 26 and 27.

Always playing an important role in the Florida citrus field, the meeting this year will lack nothing in the way of interest and importance to citrus growers and allied factors of the industry.

The president, secretary, treasurer, board of directors, executive committee and others in charge of the program have left no stone unturned to arrange for the appearance of speakers of state and national repute for the presentation of papers of vital concern to growers and shippers of citrus fruits.

Centrally located to avoid extended trips from any part of the citrus belt, the meeting should bring together one of the largest assemblies of recent years. Every grower who possibly can do so should attend the gathering with complete assurance that the session will prove of practical value in the solution of many of the problems with which the industry is confronted.

BUILDING NEW RECORDS

During these Global War days, America and Americans have been setting new records in all lines of endeavor. Production of all essential war materials and supplies has reached a peak hitherto undreamed of; transportation lines have achieved an all-time record of performance; food production, with lessened labor and curtailed machinery, has made an enviable record.

Right in line with these achievements, the citrus industry of Florida has made an all-time high in the shipment of fruit for a single month. During the month of March total shipments of citrus fruits from the state reached the gigantic figure of 7,169,584 boxes. This topped by 1,088,000 boxes the previous high mark of 6,081,000 boxes shipped in December, 1938, and was more than a million and

one-half boxes over any previous month of the present shipping season.

Polk county, as the heaviest producer of citrus fruits in the state, led with a total of 2,682,615 boxes, or 37.4 per cent of all fruit shipped during the month. Orange county was second, and Lake county third in shipments for the month. Other high counties in the list, each shipping more than 50,000 boxes, were Seminole, Hillsborough, Pinellas, Brevard, St. Lucie, Indian River, Highlands, Marion, Pasco, Volusia, Duval, DeSoto, Manatee and Osceola.

Government purchases for our armed forces and our Allies, higher purchasing power of our civilian population, together with the excellent quality of the fruit, each had a stimulating effect in bringing about this record shipment.

NEW CITRUS LEGISLATION

A number of changes have been made in Florida's laws governing the control of the citrus industry of the state.

A series of eleven bills having the support of a large element of the industry, were presented to the legislature now in session for enactment. Each of these eleven bills was passed by the Senate, but a committee of the House to which the bills were referred, rejected three of the bills to which the Senate had agreed. These were the bills providing for payment of fruit inspection costs out of the citrus advertising fund for the next two years, and putting a maturity inspection tax on late oranges. The House committee also declined to give a favorable report on a bill to carry over unspent citrus research funds from one year to another.

The three bills rejected by the House committee brought forth heated discussion, particularly the one providing for the diversion of money from the inspection fund. Industry spokesmen maintained that such diversion was necessary to maintain inspection work on an efficient basis. The committee refused to be moved by such opposition.

Action of the legislature on the bills was delayed by the necessity of the industry getting its views on any legislation affecting the citrus industry—major industry—and presenting them fully to the state's legislature.

"FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR AND WRITE THE PEACE"

CLAUDE R. WICKARD, Secretary of Agriculture

When You're Challenged
to Produce to the Utmost
Put Your Faith in . . .

**IDEAL
FERTILIZERS**

*Tested and Proved
by Time*



No greater challenge ever confronted Florida's growers than the threatened food shortage of today. No national food crisis ever called more strongly for an all-out patriotic effort.

Yet determination and energy alone will not solve the problem. Greater production means that every hour of work, every square foot of cultivated land, every fruit tree, every vegetable plant must be made to yield to the limit.

To do this your knowledge, your skill and your labor must be supplemented by fertilizers of proved result-getting quality.

Such a requirement points clearly to IDEAL Brands which have proved their effectiveness over a period of nearly 50 years . . . an unsurpassed record of reliability and excellence.

Put your faith in IDEAL Brands in this time of grave emergency. Use these

fine fertilizers on fields and groves to achieve the maximum production of quality fruit and vegetables that your nation expects of you. Use them to make sure that none of your devoted, patriotic effort is wasted, that your land has not fallen short of the goal you have set for it.

IDEAL FIELD SERVICE

Our staff of trained field men is available to help you plan scientific fertilizing, spraying and fertilizing programs to attain fullest production at lowest possible cost . . . by combining your IDEAL Fertilizer program with highly efficient IDEAL and FASCO insecticides and sprays.



**IDEAL
FERTILIZERS**

**WILSON & TOOMER
FERTILIZER COMPANY
JACKSONVILLE - FLORIDA**

**INVEST IN VICTORY
BUY WAR BONDS!**

Looking Ahead

A. P. SPENCER, Vice-Director, Florida Agricultural Extension Service

At this critical period in the lives of most of the people in the greater part of the civilized world we naturally concern ourselves about that period immediately ahead that will surely call for adjustments in Agriculture and in all other pursuits we follow. We believe there will be a survival of the fittest, of those in the best position to meet any emergency. We, naturally, are more interested in those who live in rural areas. Conditions may arise that may place rural people with limited means in the position that will enable them to meet a competitive situation.

It is certain that most farmers can have an abundance of many of the necessary things that may be denied to others. Our agricultural production is now going through changes that have never before occurred. Farm machinery and equipment are rapidly changing practices that will eliminate much hard labor and numerous inconveniences that have prevailed in all the past. These changes will enable farms to produce our nation's supply of foods, fuel, and fiber with relatively less man power than at any time in the past, and with them will come many comforts and luxuries unknown to people even ten years ago. These things will be welcomed particularly by farmers who are now trying to make a living on farms too small to provide the high standards of living that are desired. This development may even eliminate many small sized farms and result in a relatively small number of large farms operated by cooperative and corporations, and most of the persons who are now small farmers may be working for wages.

We have been thinking of the small family-sized farm as ideal in many respects, but farms that are too small are not ideal because the income from them is insufficient to provide acceptable living standards. Let us, therefore, examine our situations from the standpoint of the small farmer or even the average farmer when thinking of the future situation.

We are told that the low income farm is Problem No. 1 in the single crop area of the South. Tenant and one crop farms can no longer continue unless their systems are

changed in many respects. On low income farms too often we find poor housing conditions, malnutrition, and other unfortunate conditions, and these have focused attention on health, nutrition, and inadequate impoverished soil.

In all of this we recognize that poor impoverished soils cannot produce good food. Poor soils make poor diets and poor dissatisfied people. These conditions produce a cycle of conditions that we should strive to get away from. We can adjust ourselves easily in our daily habits on a vast acreage of fertile soils that are capably producing a great abundance of the necessities that are needed to bring the standards of living up to the place we would like to see them.

Our National Government is determined that our people shall not lack food and fiber in these critical days, and, furthermore, shall not lack these things when this conflict is over. Our government and our institutions are confident that the producers of the many things that make for comfort and abundance will not let the Nation down and are equally sincere in the belief that the farmers will not be let down.

None of us can see very far into the future, and we are reluctant about making drastic plans very far in advance of the near future. But we firmly believe in intelligent effort by people courageous enough to carry through and capable of adapting themselves to changed conditions that are sure to follow. Abundant production by average farmers has produced abundance and surpluses of foods and fiber and the ability of the farmers of this country to produce is no longer questioned.

Poor conditions on too many small farms are due primarily to low cash income. For the welfare of society and, particularly, to welfare of farmers we hope adequate sized farms will be the rule and not the exception.

The income from many farms must double or even triple. That may mean more tillable acreage, better rotations, better markets, better livestock, and other adjustments that will insure greater fertility and less waste.

Our thoughts and actions at pres-

ent and during this emergency are largely focused on defense. We are told that 40 per cent of Canada's production is now going into defense. Gradually the production of this country is taking a similar course. It seems probable that by the end of this year 25 per cent or more of our productive effort will go for defense. The expenditures will be enormous, and in all this destructive business we must in some manner profit and advance our thrift and knowledge so we can pass through this period without another depression such as we had only a few years ago. There is no need to have another depression if we utilize our resources and our economic knowledge to the best advantage. Farmers like many others, are wondering what will happen when the defense effort ends. Our welfare depends on being alert to the future not fearful of it.

Finally, this tragic conflict will come to an end, and it will come through a definite victory by one or the other of the opposing forces or through exhaustion of both sides. In either case, what does the future hold for these Nations? One thing is assured: after this upheaval is passed, this world will be vastly changed from what it is now. Even if the war ended immediately, the nations engaged could not resume their former places in the economic and diplomatic sphere at once. With its ruined industries, ruined homes, crippled man power, without money or credit, no markets, nearly all of Europe is bankrupt and demoralized. In the face of this situation, how will we adjust ourselves?

If the dictators win, a state of slavery will surely prevail throughout Europe. On the other hand, we believe that the democracies will win. In any event the situation will call for new economic adjustments that will surely change conditions and procedures of agricultural commodities. Civilization will continue, but many of those things we have known and have taken for granted will be missing. We must learn to accommodate ourselves to a new order of existence and that new order must not be based entirely on profit and gain.



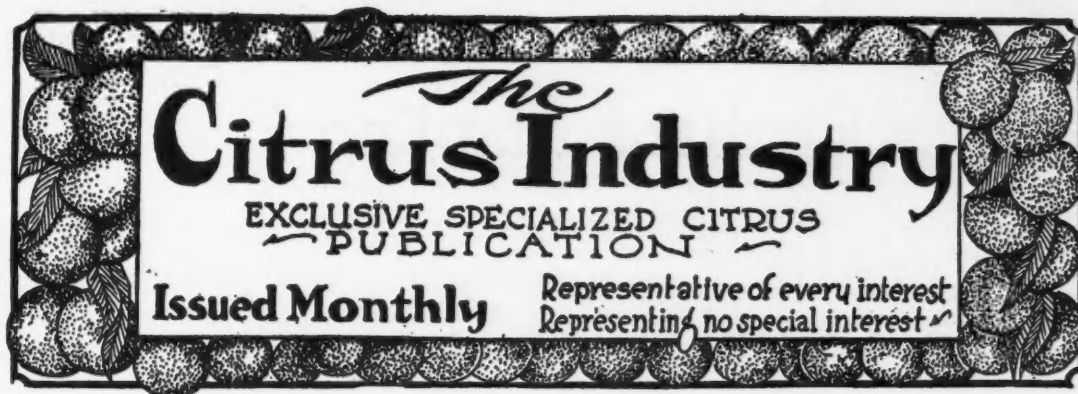
LET THIS SIGN POINT THE WAY

To The Health and Productivity
of Your Groves in the Future . . .

When we have won this war and ample supplies of high grade materials again are available we will solicit new customers to profit through the Swift Program of Controlled Tree Feeding.

Swift & Company Fertilizer Works

A Division of Swift & Company
BARTOW, FLORIDA



Publication office at Bartow, Florida. Entered as second class matter February 16th, 1920, at the post office at Tampa, Florida, under the act of March 3, 1879. Entered as second class matter June 19, 1933, at the post office at Bartow, Florida, under act of March 3, 1879.

Horticultural Society To Meet In Winter Haven May 25, 26, 27

The fifty-sixth annual meeting of the Florida State Horticultural Society will be held in Winter Haven, May 25th, 26th and 27th. The Haven Hotel has been selected as Headquarters and the meetings will be held in the Civic League building directly across the street.

An interesting and instructive program is being prepared, details of which will be announced early in May. All sessions will be devoted to business without the customary entertainment features interspersed.

Dr. A. F. Camp, Director of the Citrus Experiment Station who has just returned from a trip to Argentina and Brazil, investigating a serious citrus malady, will give an illustrated lecture on his trip Tuesday night. The Wednesday meetings will be devoted to problems of culture, pest control, fruit handling, etc. At the same time, the Krome Memorial Institute will be holding their Eleventh Annual Meeting in the Haven Hotel.

The Thursday program, which will be presided over by Mr. L. H. Kramer, co-chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the State Defense Council, will deal with the War's Effect on Florida agriculture, fertilizers, soil amendments, spray materials, boxes, soil conservation, and similar problems. Growers will learn what the federal government plans for Florida agriculture during

NEVER BEFORE
In the long history of
THE FLORIDA STATE
HORTICULTURAL
SOCIETY
has the need for
ALL OUT PRODUCTION
on the part of Florida
Growers been more Vital
than Right Now—
The Program as arranged
will dwell largely upon
topics of particular inter-
est to this war-time era.
BY ALL MEANS
ARRANGE TO ATTEND

the coming season.

On Thursday, the Vegetable division of the Society will also hold its 5th annual meeting in the Haven Hotel, presided over by R. A. Carlton of West Palm Beach.

Winter Haven is served by both the Seaboard and the Atlantic Coast Line railroads and the Florida Motor Lines. It has no Army base and so will have ample room for the Society.

Dr. H. S. Wolfe of Gainesville, Florida announces the tentative program for the Krome Memorial Institute as follows:

The Effect of Potash on the Yield of Papaya Fruit and on Some of its Chemical Constituents—by S. J. Lynch, Jean Mustard and Grant Slater.

A New Disease of Persian (Tahiti) Lime Transmitted Through Budwood—By Geo. D. Ruehle.

Ease of Propagation of Some Subtropical Fruits by Cuttings from Young Seedlings—By F. E. Gardner and R. B. Piper.

Comparative Seasonal Development of Avocado Fruits and Seeds—By R. B. Piper and F. E. Gardner.

Commercial Papaya Culture in Pinellas County—By J. B. King.

Growing Cayenne Pineapple in Central Florida, By D. S. Radebaugh.

Some Ecological Factors Involved in Successful Lychee Culture—By G. W. Groff.

Address—By David Fairchild.

Care of . . .

Orchard Planting

Fruits hold an important place in the diet and should be available in the home at all times. Since they are so healthful and can be eaten between meals and at night, they should be produced in abundance. The home orchard, composed of well-chosen varieties, when properly managed, will normally yield fruit in such quantity that a supply will be available for canning as well as to be eaten fresh.

With the existing critical food situation, it is truly patriotic for one to grow as much fruit in the home orchard as possible. Most canned fruits take a heavy toll in points from your Ration Book No. 2. These points which are thus saved can be used to obtain other rationed foods. Therefore, it now becomes more important than ever before to maintain the orchard in such a manner that the trees will continue to be thrifty and return heavy yields of fruit. In this connection, there are several points which should be taken into consideration if best results are to be obtained.

Nutrition is of prime importance and thus it will be necessary to apply adequate fertilizer. Most commercial fertilizer containing nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash in approximately 1-1-1 or 1-2-1 ratio will be suitable to apply. If impossible to get the commercial mixture, as it may be in some instances, it will be necessary to resort to plant foods from other sources.

In the case of home orchards on farms, there generally can be gotten together enough animal fertilizer for a good application of these over the orchard soil. The orchard in the average city lot presents a somewhat different picture, since most folks in town do not keep a horse, cow or chickens. Therefore, those of you who have orchards in town and do not have animal fertilizer will have to buy such fertilizer from the dairy or some other place having it for sale if commercial fertilizer cannot be obtained.

The amount of fertilizer to apply will vary somewhat, as one orchard will require more than another. This may be due to soil

G. H. BLACKMON
Horticulturist, University of Florida
Agricultural Experiment Station

condition or it may be due to the method of soil management. Soils which have had large quantities of organic materials returned to them will be in better condition to maintain fruit tree growth and production than those handled differently. Therefore, recommendations for commercial fertilizer applications would be somewhat different for different soils and various conditions. However, they will generally range from a low of 150 to 300 pounds per acre for non-bearing trees to 1,000 pounds per acre or higher for bearing trees. This would amount to from about from one to five pounds for each young tree and 10 to 20 pounds per tree for trees of bearing ages.

If animal fertilizers and home-made composts are used, these should be applied rather liberally about the trees and over the area occupied by the trees. The amount of these organic fertilizers to apply will again depend somewhat on soils and conditions. However generally, from 5 to 15 pounds each for young trees and 100 to 200 pounds to each of your bearing trees will be greatly beneficial, and will contribute also toward maintaining the organic materials in the soil.

Certain types of fruits may require more fertilizer than the amounts indicated and others may have a lower food demand. These amounts are given to indicate something about the importance of nutrition in the growing of fruits in the home orchard. The trees must receive adequate nutrition if they are to give you the amount of fruit you have a right to expect.

Cultivation should be attended to as necessary. Usually this can be accomplished by disking the soil occasionally during the spring. After the fertilizers have been ap-

plied, it will be advisable to give the orchard soil a light disking. When the rainy season is on, the land in the orchard can be seeded to some good summer legume such as one of the Crotalarias, and the growth of these disked into the soil in late summer to supply nitrogen and organic materials. How if your trees are large and shade the entire area, the Crotalarias will not do much, as they require adequate sunlight to make satisfactory growth.

Injurious insects and diseases must be controlled with suitable insecticides and fungicides. These are usually applied as sprays but in some instances they may be used effectively as dusts. For information on how to control injurious insects and diseases, write the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station.

We hope you will put forth every effort to grow better fruit this year than you have ever grown before. Food is scarce, and the fruit will be of great help to you. Fertilizers are scarce also, and are needed in growing all the essential food crops. Therefore, do not waste fertilizer by applying more than is necessary. Care for your fruit trees and they will repay you.

HEAVY CITRUS BLOO

Pinellas County citrus groves are blooming heavily and a good crop should be forthcoming next season if conditions are favorable, County Agent J. H. Logan reports.

—Buy U. S. War Bonds and Stamps—

**SHIPPING BAG
TICKETS**

64c per 1000

PROMPT SERVICE

Citrus Printing Co.
Auburndale, Florida

Over Two Million Paid By Farmers On Bank Loans

Growers of Florida during the past 14 months have made principal payments amounting to \$2,262,072 on their Federal land bank mortgage loans, Julian H. Scarborough, President of the Federal Land Bank of Columbia, has announced.

These payments included regular annual installments, liquidations and special payments, Mr. Scarborough said. In addition, farmers of the state who are dealing with the land bank had on deposit \$155,442 in Future Payment funds to take care of payments on their loans in lean years.

"The Federal Land Bank is doing everything possible to encourage farmers to combat inflation," Mr. Scarborough said. "We do not want to put a debt load on the farmers now that they can't carry after the war. Many of them instead of mortgaging their homes to buy more land, are either paying off their debts or refinancing through their national farm loan associations so they will be able to pay off debts from the earnings of their farms over a period of years.

"Many of our farmers are also buying war bonds and war savings stamps," the Federal land bank president said.

Mr. Scarborough declared that from information received by the Federal land bank through secretary-treasurers of national farm loan associations and field representatives of the bank that favorable prices farmers are getting for their crops is encouraging them to increase their production. He said that members of farm loan associations at their annual meetings this year were very enthusiastic over doing their part in increasing the food supply which is so badly needed for our armed forces, civilians and allies.

Spuds Johnson says that Victory gardens are a fine thing, even though their yields may be disappointing. They will give city people some idea of the difficulties facing farmers in food production.



In The Battle For Food X-Cel Fertilizers Are Fully Mobilized

We pledge our energy and all the ability we possess to faithfully serve the growers of Florida.

X-Cel Fertilizers

are good because they are produced from the best available materials and formulated by experienced and capable men.

Tennessee Basic Slag

is rich in numerous vital minor plant foods often deficient in Florida soils. Its use sometimes means success, instead of failure.

Our Field Representatives

are high grade technical men, and we invite Florida growers to use their services freely.

Jackson Grain Company

X-Cel Feeds and Fertilizers — Seeds and Insecticides
Our 34th Year

Tampa Florida

Valuable premium coupons are packed in every bag of X-CEL products

A New Weapon Against Insects

The Department of Agriculture reported recently on the wartime development of an aerosol or fine-fog method of dividing and spreading insecticides, that is disastrous to certain insects—especially mosquitos, flies and many other household insects and greenhouse pests.

The method is far more effective than the old-time spray and promises improvements and wider use. Preliminary announcements of this work were made in 1941 by chemists and entomologists of the Agricultural Research Administration. The discovery includes principally an insecticide material with an activator that makes the mixture work better, dissolved in a highly volatile solvent which propels and atomizes the insecticide into a fog, all in a container which keeps the mixture under high pressure ready for instant release.

The solvent evaporates almost instantly leaving the infinitesimal particles of the insecticide suspended in the air as an aerosol. This fine suspension is nontoxic to man and animals and non-inflammable, but highly toxic to insects—so toxic that it acts with the speed of a gas fumigant. It is as if the very small pieces were able to seek out the pests in every smallest nook and cranny of a room or tent where droplets would not float.

Containers or "bombs" of improved designs are being manufactured now in great numbers and, filled with the mixture, more than a million are now on their way or already in use on the fighting fronts of Africa, the Pacific and elsewhere to protect men against the irritations and dangers of mosquitoes, flies and other insects.

Although of use so far only to the military forces, this aerosol method also promises wide advantages in peacetime, and research is continuing on ways of applying it for spreading other insecticides than pyrethrum, which has become standard against mosquitoes and flies. It is not now available to the general public as the military forces are taking all the "bombs" manufactured. Furthermore, the aerosol mixtures cannot be made up by individual users as the solvent is

volatile and it must be put in the containers while under pressure.

The new aerosol development is primarily the result of an idea originated by Dr. Lyle D. Goodhue of the Division of Insecticide Investigations of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine and developed by him and W. N. Sullivan of the Division of Control Investigations. The new aerosol got into use just in time to be of great value in the war.

Already, in addition to its use on mosquitoes and flies, the method has been tried on other household insects, some greenhouse pests and the adult stage of the cheese and ham skipper. Regardless of the insecticide used, which depends upon the pest to be killed, the method consists essentially in mixing the killing agent with a liquified gas, dichlorodifluoromethane, the complete mixture going into a strong steel container for release in small "puffs" when needed. With pyrethrum, sesame oil is used as a synergist—it doesn't take part in the actual job of killing insects but makes the pyrethrum more effective for that purpose. The very volatile chemical, dichlorodifluoromethane, provides the spraying pressure, so that a pound "bomb" such as is now used by soldiers at the front can be the means of a simple thumb release to put out enough puffs to kill each day all the mosquitoes in ten rooms each ten feet square and ten feet high.

To illustrate the killing power, one puff containing 1 milligram of total pyrethrins, a particle smaller than a mustard seed, applied this way will kill every yellow fever

mosquito in 1,000 cubic feet of space in 5 minutes. In carrying on tests at the Research Administration's Research center at Beltsville, Md., the experimenters have to be extremely careful not to release any of the aerosol in the same room where other insect experiments are in progress or they may lose the whole experiment. They can't even use it in the next room, and in some cases they have found it is bad to have it even in the same building. Being like smoke, it will go wherever smoke will.

There are good prospects of developing means of applying aerosols of nicotine, rotenone and other insecticides on truck crops, but at present the Bureau has no announcements on this angle. But the various investigators are pushing hard for new things and for improvements.

One stimulus to progress in the development of the aerosol method with various insecticides on greenhouse crops is the shortage of greenhouse labor.

In commenting on recent aspects of the aerosol research, Dr. P. N. Annand, chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, said "these new developments have not only been just what was needed by the military forces, for control of disease-carrying insects and to extend the supplies of pyrethrum and some other insecticides, but they give promise of providing a better control weapon for use all along the front in man's never-ending war against insects. It is unfortunate that the method is not yet available for civilian use, but that will come later."

IRRIGATION

Ames Lock Seam Slip Joint Pipe

Ames Quick Coupled Pipe

Ames Perf-O-Rain Pipe

Miller Flex-O-Seal Leck Joint Pipe

Peerless Turbine and Goulds Centrifugal Pumps

Free Engineering Service

The Cameron & Barkley Company

Machinery and Industrial Supplies

107 South Franklin Street

Tampa, Florida

OUR 78TH YEAR OF SERVICE

Conditions Of Florida Citrus

The last twenty-five percent of the 1942-43 Florida citrus crop is rapidly moving out into almost every state in the Union in an effort to keep satisfied a demand which, at many times during the shipping season, has threatened to exceed the supply. As this record crop disappears grove by grove, permitting moments of relief from the headaches and many anxieties of operating under the uncertain conditions that have prevailed, prospects of another big crop for 1943-44 loom high.

The Growers Administrative Committee report of April 3 shows the total movement of all oranges to be twenty-five and one quarter million boxes, with 8 and one quarter million remaining to be moved. To the same date last season eighteen and a half million moved, leaving 8 and three-quarters million to be moved. Reports show that canners have used more than twice as many valencias to date as they used last year. Thus, with a smaller supply and a stronger demand, both in the fresh fruit markets and for processing, it looks like a very good season on out for Florida oranges. Florida's favorable position is further assured by a continued relatively light supply from California.

The report referred to shows comparatively twenty-two million boxes of grapefruit moved to date as compared to fifteen and a half million moved last year. With only three million boxes of grapefruit remaining of the twenty-five million crop, and the canners taking sixty per cent more this season than last, no surplus of grapefruit is anticipated.

The shortages of fresh fruit containers presents a serious handicap in marketing even the relatively small volume of fruit remaining. Shippers are forced to use almost any kind of container that regulations permit. The heavy loading required results in wastage of good fruit by crushing, particularly is this true of bags. This presents sales resistance difficult to overcome and may be expected to result in an increasing percentage of sales below the price ceiling as the season advances into warmer weather, unless relief is given either by a supply of substantial shipping crates or permission for lighter loading

By E. F. DeBUSK
Citriculturist, Florida Experiment
Station

with the weak containers, particularly the bags. The quality of that part of the crop remaining is very good. It should carry and keep well under normal conditions.

Even the average Florida citrus grower is making a nice little profit on his fruit crop this year. Of course, he has had a big increase in production and marketing costs. But the profits from this crop will enable many to get out of the red and invest in war bonds for future protection. A good job has been done by both producer and handler in adjusting to meet the shortage of labor and materials, and in operat-

ing under the many necessary regulations and restrictions.

Planning for the 1943-44 crop is already under way. Present conditions hold promise of another good crop. On the whole, the orange bloom is of good quality and well distributed, and the trees are still blooming. The tangerine bloom is coming slowly. The Marsh Seedless grapefruit bloom is fair to good and the seeded grapefruit poor to fair at this time (April 12), the bloom is coming out slowly. A good general rain throughout the citrus belt within a week might add millions of boxes to the crop by bringing out more bloom on grapefruit and setting the crop from earlier bloom on both grapefruit and oranges. Tree condition is very favorable. The foliage is heavy and of good quality. Deficiency symptoms are inconspicuous. Even with the

(Continued on Page 12)



WORKS WARTIME MAGIC

FERTILIZER yields better results and natural plant-foods locked in the soil released and made available when you use D/P Dolomite on your land. D/P Dolomite does three vastly important things that increase crop yield—

- restores acid-alkaline balance and brings pH to the proper production levels.

- supplies an abundance of calcium and magnesium which are vital for plant development.
- releases natural food in the soil by altering pH and enhances the availability of plant nutrients in the fertilizer you apply.

D/P Dolomite is good for the large scale farmer, the citrus grower, the truck farmer and even the Victory gardener.

Ask your fertilizer dealer or write



KEEP 'EM BALANCED!

DOLOMITE
Products, Inc. Ocala, Florida

C. I.

To You Men Overseas . . . And Our Armed Forces Everywhere

We want you to know that the Growers of Florida as well as farmers everywhere are doing their utmost to provide you with all of the very best food it is possible to produce . . . we want you to know also that the folks at home as well as our Allies, through lend-lease, are going to get their full share of the crops which we are going to produce.

Now and then there are those who are disposed to gripe about shortages of materials, labor, and other things which go into the task of making our production job easier, but when it gets right down to business every grower is doing his utmost to do his full share.

Most of us have sons in the armed forces . . . we are not going to let them down, nor are we going to fail the peoples of our Allies who are seeking to rid the world of the vicious Axis effort to enslave the whole world.

We Will Deliver The Food Supplies Needed To Win This Worldwide War

Florida Growers recognize the value of sound fertilizer programs . . . and those who have used Superior's Extra Value Brands in the past realize the tremendous part these fertilizers play in any production program.

Extra Value Brand Fertilizers And Extra Value Brand Insecticides Help Provide Growers With Extra Value Crops . . .

Superior Fertilizers

Phone Y-1623

G. D. Sloan, President

Factory and Office East Broadway at



ywhere

farmer
he very
so the
going

shop
f ma
usines

to be
ho a
who

ns .
st re
n pr

tiizer Company

Slo., Pres.,
dwa At 47th Street, Tampa, Florida

P. O. Box 1021



←



CONDITIONS OF FLORIDA CITRUS

(Continued from Page 9)

prevailing shortage of nitrogen, trees do not show evidence of underfertilizing. This means that growers generally have followed sound practices in fertilizing to meet the emergency conditions. The general rain over the citrus belt during the first week of March was favorable for the utilization of fertilizer applied and in building tree conditions for a good crop. Foliage lost in a few small areas by the freeze of Feb. 16 has been replaced, and the effort of that cold spell has largely disappeared already, except in a few spots where there was some twig injury. Some groves and parts of groves in the areas visited by the freeze will have light crops, but the aggregate of this will probably not be enough to affect materially total production of the state.

Because of the shortage of labor, growers are behind with their grove work. The shortage of pickers has made it necessary to draw on the grove caretaking crews to build up enough harvesting force to move the crop. Key men, such as tractor and truck drivers, have gone into the armed forces or to war industries. Consequently, with all the substitutions and makeshifts that the Florida growers' ingenuity is capable of devising it has been impossible to keep up the grove work. However, the most important operations have been taken care of first, and apparently production is not likely to suffer. Grove work will be caught up as the crop movement tapers off and fruit pickers are thus released for other work. This will come in time to take care of spraying operations and summer fertilization.

Profits from the current crop will enable growers to offer employment to more than the usual number of people this summer. This will help to hold workers at a time when more attention should be given to year-round employment. In addition to catching up with the regular grove operations, a good many additional jobs will be found. This is considered a good time to do some of those things that growers have been putting off because of a lack of funds, such as a good job of pruning, treating diseased trees, opening drainage ditches, improving the road, or repairing the tenant houses to make them more livable. Some of this seasons labor may be used to assist crate manufacturers in building up the stockpile of crates for next season, if that assistance

THE CITRUS INDUSTRY

is needed.

The Florida citrus grower is not unmindful of his responsibility and importance in the war effort. He realizes that he is producing a food that is essential and that the citrus industry is vital to the economy of the state and nation. He will gladly go the limit in making adjustments necessary to meet the emergency. many obstacles have been overcome in producing and handling the big crop of 1942-43, and a good job has been done. If the present deficiency of rainfall is made up in due time another big crop will be well on the way.

Buy United States War Bonds
and Stamps

May, 1943

Aid to Enemy

"Any American who wilfully neglects to pay his taxes on time or to invest every cent he can in War Bonds is surely giving aid and comfort to the enemy . . . We have a job to do and we are all called for service to our country. Our dollars are called to service too. Let us all ask ourselves, 'Shall we be more tender with our dollars than with the lives of our sons?' " — Secretary Morgenthau.

This Year...

more so than ever before it will pay you to take proper measures against melanose, scab, rust and scale. The outlook for good prices for clean fruit is excellent.

And too, the care given your trees in fighting pests and disease this year will pay large dividends of better fruit in future crops.

NACO is prepared to furnish you with the best of materials for a complete spray or dust program for your citrus fruit and trees.



★ PROSPECTS ARE STILL GOOD ★

... that NACO will be able to provide its many customers with a major portion of their fertilizer needs, but we must ask that you

... PLEASE ORDER ONLY THE
ABSOLUTE MINIMUM NEEDED! ★

NACO FERTILIZER COMPANY

FERTILIZERS
INSECTICIDES JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

Some Pertinent Facts ... About Fertilizers

Charles J. Brand, executive secretary and treasurer of the National Fertilizer Association, has issued a statement giving some pertinent facts in regard to the fertilizer situation which are highly interesting and vastly important to the users of commercial fertilizers, of whom citrus growers are among the heaviest consumers.

Mr. Brand's statement follows:

More than 15 per cent of our total crops results from the use of commercial plantfoods. The year's consumption will be nearly 10,000,000 tons. (Ten years ago it was less than 5,000,000.) There is no general shortage of fertilizers, guaged even by last year's abnormally high consumption.

Official figures disclose that in 1942—

1. Total fertilizer consumption reached an all-time peak, with Government distributing over 12 per cent of the total. (The United States consumes approximately 1/5th of all the chemical fertilizers in the world.)

2. Nitrogen consumption, altho supply was not equal to demand, exceeded any previous year except 1941. (The United States will soon be the largest producer of chemical nitrogen in the world.)

3. Superphosphate production was well above the previous all-time record. (We have by far the largest superphosphate industry in the world, and the largest known phosphate reserves, enough for 3,000 years.)

4. Potash production was almost exactly double the production in 1938. Imports have almost vanished, with consumption at the highest level ever attained. (Our production has risen from next to nothing in World War I to about 600,000 tons of K2O at present.)

This is a fine record by an industry which also supplies basic chemicals for many industries and tremendous quantities of nitrogen for munitions pending the completion of Government plants.

Prices And Demand

Fertilizer prices to farmers are frozen in general at the February

16-20, 1942, level. In September 1942, prices (latest available) paid by farmers for fertilizer were only 12 per cent above the 1910-14 level according to USDA. They are slightly higher today, but not much.

Prices of farm products on February 15, 1943, were 78 per cent above the 1910-14 base.

Hence, farmers purchasing power is relatively high, the prices of fertilizer are relatively low, and even though farmers are severely handicapped by labor and machinery shortages the demand for fertilizer is the greatest in our history.

Supply Outlook

The nitrogen supply situation is, of course, uncertain being dependent on the trend of the war, continuation of imports from Chile, output of Government plants, and other factors. The prospects are not unfavorable, and there probably will be about as much nitrogen for side-and top-dressing as last year.

Production of superphosphate and potash will probably be even higher in 1943 than in 1942. This means that our supply situation with respect to these materials for 1943

fall and 1944 spring will be favorable.

The mixer fertilizer outlook is that there will be as much as last year but containing somewhat less nitrogen.

Industry Cooperation With Government

The fertilizer industry is cooperating fully with Government agencies, principally with USDA, WPB and OPA; and the program of distributing fertilizers, which is the result of our joint efforts, is working out satisfactorily. Manufacturers are making every effort to see that the available fertilizer supplies are distributed equitably and for the crops that the Government deems most essential to the successful prosecution of the war.

SEEDLINGS PLANTED

A total of 48,000 slash pine seedlings were distributed to landowners in Marion County during the past season, according to County Agent A. David Baillie, Jr. Many of the seedlings were planted by 4-H club boys.

LET US PROVE

By actual demonstration in your own grove the value of

FLORIDA **NP** READY-MIX

"Florida NP Ready-Mix", the effective, economical, convenient-to-use, emulsifiable Oil Spray which has received such wide recognition and use in Florida.

A demonstration of "NP" will be gladly given, in your own grove, without obligation, upon request.

"NP" distributed by: Naco Fertilizer Co., Jacksonville; Jackson Grain Co., Tampa; and Hector Supply Co., Miami.



California Spray-Chemical Corporation

ORLANDO, FLA.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

The LYONIZER

Department

COMPILED BY THE LYONS FERTILIZER CO.

Polk County...

Almost exactly in the center of Peninsular Florida lies Polk County — a land of subtropical climate with temperatures greatly moderated by the influence of numerous lakes and by winds sweeping across the state from the Gulf and Atlantic ocean. This county of 1,192,320 acres, raises more cattle and more citrus fruits than any other county in the state.

Imperial Polk, "The Citrus Empire of Florida" leads all other counties in citrus acreage and production with 86,000 acres of citrus, or a total of 5,456,718 trees. The industry represents an investment of approximately \$100,000,000, of which \$60,000,000 is invested in citrus groves and \$40,000,000 in packing houses, machinery and equipment.

The Florida Citrus Experiment Station is located at Lake Alfred, with Dr. A. F. Camp, Horticulturist, in charge. He, with his efficient co-workers, is conducting agricultural research work along many various lines, endeavoring to solve the numerous complex problems affecting the citrus industry. Citrus growers are always cordially welcomed at the station.

Polk county with its large deposits of rock phosphate supplies 85 per cent of the phosphate needs of industry and agriculture in this country. The annual production of land pebble phosphate rock is approximately 3,000,000 tons analyzing 66 to 80 per cent bone phosphate of lime.

Strawberries are the leading vegetable crop in Polk county, with about 3500 acres. Cabbage ranks second with 800 acres, and other truck crops produced include roasting-ear corn, peppers, tomatoes and watermelons.

Valleys along the Peace, Kissimmee and Withlacoochee rivers supply the county with as fine stock grazing land as will be found in the state. There are approximately 800,000 acres of good range land, under fence, on which are grazing 75,000 head of fine cattle, and this industry represents an investment of over \$4,000,000 including land and cattle. For the past few years

Reports of Lyons Field Men . . .

POLK - HIGHLANDS COUNTIES

J. M. (Jim) Sample

The general rain that we had through this section on the 18th was of great value in helping set the bloom on citrus trees. With the exception of common grapefruit we have had one of the finest blooms in years, and every indication is that we will have a heavy crop of fruit to move during the next season. Growers are busily engaged with the copper sprays and will follow this with the summer fertilizer application and a very general oil spray. Heavy shipments of fruit continue from this territory at good prices and it is now becoming evident that the shipping season is coming to a close.

SOUTHWEST FLORIDA

F. W. (Felton) Scott

Vegetable crops are in excellent condition throughout this territory. Tomatoes in the Ruskin-Manatee section are of excellent quality and shipments are being made at this time, but heavy shipments will start about May 1st. Some cukes have been moving from this section at very good prices. The bloom on prac-

cattlemen have been accomplishing a great deal in building up their herds, and consequently today Polk county can now market beef comparable to good western steak. In this connection, the cattle industry is one of the fastest growing industries in the county and the potential possibilities are unlimited.

Polk county has a population of approximately 85,000 with about 32,000 of the total as rural dwellers. The majority of these cultivate the 347,579 acres of farm land being used in the county on 4200 farms. Urban Polk is represented by 18 incorporated towns and cities, all with electricity, and twenty five smaller towns or communities.

Polk county has a network of more than 1000 miles of paved highways, connecting every community with state and federal highways. These and two main trunk line railways that connect all strategic points, are valuable factors in the transporting of Polk's agricultural products to markets in all parts of the nation.

tically all varieties of citrus is good and considerable spraying is being done at this time. It has been dry in some sections of the territory, especially in DeSoto county.

HILLSBOROUGH AND PINELAS COUNTIES

C. S. (Charlie) Little

We have had a very good bloom on most varieties of citrus in this territory. Duncan grapefruit bloom has been slow but I think we had sufficient for a fair crop. We have always noted that it was not necessary to have a big bloom on grapefruit to have a good normal crop. There is quite a bit of activity being shown in cannery fruit and also the Valencia market is active. Our Valencia crop is beginning to go back in some sections and it now appears that they will have to be moved at an early date.

NORTH CENTRAL FLORIDA

As a general rule we make the bulk of our summer fertilizer application in June throughout this territory, but it is different this year and most of the tonnage will have been applied by the first of June. In some cases the application was applied in April. It is encouraging to note the general interest in the secondary plant food elements in this section, and I am glad to report that our customers are using a complete range of these secondaries in their fertilizer mixtures this summer.

WEST CENTRAL FLORIDA

E. A. (Mac) McCartney

We have an excellent bloom on practically all varieties of citrus. Vegetable crops are looking good, prices are good on both citrus and vegetable crops, and as a result we have a general feeling of all being well in this territory. The strawberry season is just about over but other vegetable crops are coming in for market. The fruit season is rapidly coming to its end and it is safe to say that we have experienced our most successful season in a number of years. The interest in growing quality fruit is more evident year after year, and now we are taking more care of this matter than ever before.

POLK COUNTY

W. P. Hayman, County Agricultural Agent



The picture above is typical of Polk County which is reputed to be the largest citrus producing county in the world. The picture made in one of the many fine citrus groves in the county shows W. P. Hayman, able County Agent against a citrus background. More than 86,000 acres are planted to citrus in Polk county.

In addition to all the other industrial and agricultural features mentioned on the opposite page concerning Polk county, there are nineteen canning plants in the county which can approximately 6,000,000 boxes of grapefruit and 750,000 boxes of oranges or about two-thirds of the volume of citrus fruits canned in the state. Polk county also has four citrus by-product manufacturing plants producing process-citrus pulp that has proved its value as a stock feed. This feed is a concentrate high in digestible carbohydrates, low in protein and is comparable with beet pulp.

Modify Loading Requirements On Loadings In Bags From Elorida

The Growers and Shippers League of Florida is in receipt of Special Authority from the Office of Defense Transportation, effective April 5th, modifying the O. D. T. loading requirements, (O. D. T. Order 18, Revised—5, Special Directions) on Oranges, when packed in Bags, which will permit the loading to a minimum of 36,000 pounds — (838 One-Half Box bags, or 1632 ¼ box bags). This does not affect the tariff minimum of 40,000 pounds and freight charges will be assessed on that basis, even if only 36,000 pounds are loaded.

We were requested by the Florida Citrus Commission to obtain this special authority for the reason that oranges packed in bags to the 40,000 minimum (932—½ Box Bags, or 1818—¼ Box Bags) did not arrive at destinations in good condition, and that shippers of oranges in bags were willing to assume this 4000 pound weight penalty so that they could continue the movement of oranges in bags.

The Special authority of the O. D. T. for this lighter load is as follows to the various Florida Rail Lines:

A. C. L. R. R.—Special Permit No. 57—Issued April 2, 1943.

F. E. C. Ry.—Special Permit No. 58—Issued April 2, 1943.

S. A. L. Ry.—Special Permit No. 59—Issued April 2, 1943.

If therefore you wish to load to the 36,000 pound on Oranges, packed in Bags, it is necessary that one of the above Permit Numbers be shown on the Bill of Lading, according to the Railroad on which the shipment originates.

The expiration date of these permits is June 30, 1943.

Restriction Against Diversions of Perishables

Interstate Commerce Commission Service Order No. 115 issued April 5th, and effective April 10th, restricts the diversion or reconsignment of Fruits and Vegetables and suspends the present rules and regulations of the Rail lines, insofar as the tariffs authorize or permit shipments of fruits and vegetables from Florida to be held as follows:

A. C. L. R. R.—Points east of Atlanta, Ga., or points north of Waycross, Ga.

S. A. L. Ry.—Points east of At-

lanta, Ga., or points north of Savannah, Ga.

Southern Ry.—Points east of Atlanta, Ga.

R. F. & P.—Points, Richmond, Va. and north, for diversion, reconsignment or holding for orders as defined in the present rail line tariffs.

This Order therefore provides that no cars may be billed to a shipper to any point within the restricted area as above, either for (1) Hold overs, (2) For Diversion, or (3) for reconsignment to any point beyond.

However, it is our understanding and opinion that if a car is consigned to a bona-fide receiver operating at a point in the effected territory, and for some reason is not accepted, such car may be diverted to another consignee and destination without violating the above order.

It is our further opinion, that if a car were originally billed to a consignee and destination lying beyond the restricted area, that is, east of Atlanta, Ga., north of Waycross, or north of Savannah, Ga., the car may be diverted to another consignee, or destination and such diversion can be accomplished as at present at the regular established diversion points, within the effected territory, on the line of the A. C. L., S. A. L., L. & N., C. of G., Sou. Ry., or other rail lines employed in regular routing of perishable commodities.

JOHN A. O'ROURKE, Secy.-Mgr. Growers & Shippers League of Fla.

MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR PROCESSING CITRUS

Minimum standards for oranges and lemons set aside for processing by California and Arizona handlers are prescribed in Food Distribution Order No. 6.2, effective April 22, the War Food Administration said today.

The new order effects handlers in these two States who are required under a previous order to hold for sale a quantity of oranges equal to 20 percent of their weekly shipments. This order does not require handlers to set aside lemons.

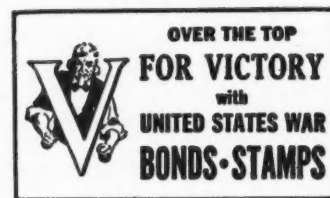
In general, the minimum standards prescribe that oranges used for pro-

Chemical Nitrogen Materials Released To Citrus Growers

Citrus growers in some areas, particularly California, who have been accustomed to using such organic nitrogen materials as oilseed meals and tankage for fertilizer and are now unable to obtain them because of local shortages, will be permitted to obtain straight chemical nitrogen materials through the amendment 3 to Food Production Order No. 5, the Department of Agriculture has announced.

Requirements of citrus growers for straight chemical nitrogen may now be established at a rate per acre based upon the equivalent nitrogen content of the organic materials which they used in either the 1940-41 or the 1941-1942 seasons. The application rate per acre, on a nitrogen equivalent basis, however, must not exceed that recommended by the State Agricultural Experiment Station for citrus crops.

The Amendment also adds a 10-12-14 grade to the approved list for the State of Washington. This high analysis grade will allow the efficient use of triple-superphosphate, which is available in that section of the country for mixing purposes.



cessing must be mature, free from dryness, decay and other defects which might make the juice unsatisfactory for canning.

Minimum standards for lemons prescribe 75 percent full color and freedom from serious bud mite damage, in addition to standards established by the California Agricultural Code.

Citrus Groups Favor Shipping Restrictions

In what probably was the last meeting of the current shipping season, the growers administrative and shippers advisory committee, functioning under federal marketing agreement on Florida citrus fruits, recommended continuation of existing restrictions on oranges until the end of the season. This permits shipment of oranges of sizes 236 to 324 in No. 2 grade or better.

The committee had previously recommended regulations for grapefruit for the remainder of the season. These regulations permit the shipment of No. 2 Russet or better in sizes 96 or larger on seeded grapefruit, and 126 or larger on the seedless varieties.

Prices Aid Consumers

Consumers are getting the benefit of restricted prices brought about by ceilings placed on oranges and grapefruit by the government, it was brought out. Harry Askew, of Lakeland, growers committee chairman, said he had been receiving reports that oranges were selling at stores in the east and west, but his investigation had convinced him prices being charged in most stores were moderate and in line with price ceilings.

The Florida Citrus Commission, he said, had accumulated a large number of newspaper advertisements of grocery stores. Many of these were exhibited showing prices of 30 to 39 cents per dozen in large eastern cities, and comparable retail prices in Chicago.

"We knew the grower wasn't getting the benefit if some of the alleged prices were being charged consumers," Askew said, "and while I was quite concerned about these reports my investigation convinces me that fair prices are being charged, except possibly in some isolated instances."

Will Probe Container Situation

An immediate investigation into the serious wooden container situation was authorized, Askew appointing a committee of two, Senator J. J. Parrish of Titusville, grower, and J. N. Lowry, Eustis shipper, to confer with the citrus commission, crate manufacturers and other groups. Washington will be asked officially by the administrative committee to ease the container situation, it

was decided, once all the facts have been obtained.

Askew emphasized that the committee in its years of existence always had proceeded carefully on such matters, and "Washington has confidence in these committees because we have tried not to go off half-cocked on our requests."

A request some time ago for additional tin in which to can orange juice had been favorably acted upon, it was brought out and some relief for the wooden container situation will be sought on the same basis. Veneer is the bottleneck in crate manufacturing, it was emphasized, producers being restricted on what they can receive when veneer is sold for orange crates, with the government willing to purchase all it can obtain at prices much higher than can be received elsewhere.

Allies Get Heavy Shipments of Canned Citrus Fruit Products

A statement issued on April 8 by the Office of War Information shows that heavy shipments of canned citrus products have been and still are going to our Allies under the lend-lease program.

Deliveries of agricultural commodities for shipment to the Allied Nations during February included more than 12 million pounds of seed for use in replanting and restoring Allied farmland liberated from Axis domination, the Department of Agriculture said today.

Though purchases for Allied and other uses declined about 30 percent in February, improvement in shipping conditions permitted an increase of 47 percent in deliveries for shipment during the month compared with January. The largest food requirements of the Allies, as reflected by deliveries by the Food Distribution Administration, continued to be pork, dairy products, eggs, fats and oils.

The Food Distribution Administration was able to supply the Allied Nations with larger quantities of dry skim milk and evaporated milk,

salad oils, dry beans and concentrated orange juice during February, and also made available increased quantities of soya flour and grits, constarch and canned fish.

Total shipments of canned orange and grapefruit products under the lend-lease program up to the close of February were:

Grapefruit juice (canned) 51,250 pounds; grapefruit segments (canned) 5,400,640 pounds; grapefruit oil 26,614 pounds; grapefruit and orange pulp 22,923,640 pounds; orange juice (concentrated) 20,838,716 pounds; orange juice (unconcentrated) 1,117,760 pounds; orange oil 21,961 pounds.

This makes a total shipment of canned orange and grapefruit products to our Allies of 51,885,851 pounds, which, when reduced to the raw state represents a vast number of boxes of these fruits and a dollar value to the growers of a very substantial amount. In addition to the immediate cash return to the growers, the use of citrus fruits by our Allies will doubtless build up a taste for such fruits which will be felt in increased demand in the peace which will follow Allied victory.



The Telephone CAN MAKE YOUR "A" BOOK LAST LONGER

Tires must be conserved. Many trips can just as well be made by telephone and much more quickly. Every driving mile saved adds to your limited supply of gasoline. Even though telephone lines are carrying the greatest burden in history, you can still make all the calls that you need. All we suggest is that you be as brief as possible.

Peninsular Telephone
Company

Citrus Pulp Industry Exempt From Wage Law

James G. Johnson, Regional Director of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Division, U. S. Department of Labor, recently announced that exemption from the overtime provisions of the Wage and Hour Law for the Florida citrus pulp and waste industry was

ordered March 30 by Administrator L. Metcalfe Walling.

This exemption is based on a finding, after two hearings, that both the Florida and Texas branches of the industry are of a seasonal nature. A similar order was made applicable to Texas.

The Wage and Hour Law (Fair Labor Standards Act) provides that overtime after 40 hours in any work week must be paid to all employees not within the scope of any exemption. But Section 7 (b) (3) provides a partial exemption from the overtime provisions for 14 weeks annually in industries found to be of a seasonal nature, Director Johnson explained. During these weeks the minimum wage requirements are not relaxed by the exemption and overtime must be paid for all hours worked in excess of 12 in any one day or 56 in any one work week.

The last public hearing was conducted in January 1942, before Director Johnson who at that time was assistant to the National Administrator.

Testimony before Director Johnson developed the fact that citrus pulp and waste, the principal raw material used by the citrus dehydration industry, is technically available in Florida for a period of eight months during each year. "As a practical matter, however," Director Johnson said, "this principal raw material is dependent upon other factors to such an extent that it is available to the dehydration industry for a period of only six or seven months out of each year. Citrus pulp dehydration processes are very closely connected with the operation of citrus canning and juices. The source of supply of raw material is dependent entirely upon the operation of these canning and juicing plants.

"Citrus fruit is usually available in Florida around November 1 of each year," Johnson said. "However, production in both of these industries does not ordinarily begin in any quantity until about the first of December of each year.

"These industries in Florida have a so-called 'peak' season, extending from about December 20 to March 20. It appeared from the testimony that a large portion of the available citrus fruit is processed during this relatively short 'peak' season.

"In Texas citrus pulp dehydration industry the period of operations is of even shorter duration," Director Johnson said.

For better control of melanose and scab

YELLOW CUPROCID spray can help you control melanose and scab—correct copper deficiency in your citrus groves.

Its safety has been proved by years of experimental work followed by extensive commercial use. **Yellow CUPROCID** is a complete fungicide. You need no lime, spreader or sticker. Extremely fine copper particles give you better coverage. Containing few inerts and used in low dosage— $\frac{3}{4}$ pound makes 100 gallons of spray—**Yellow CUPROCID** aids in keeping scale build-up to a minimum.

Ask your supplier for **Yellow CUPROCID**. Enjoy better control of melanose and scab.

Yellow CUPROCID

Distributed by
NACO FERTILIZER COMPANY

*Yellow CUPROCID** is made by

ROHM & HAAS COMPANY

WASHINGTON SQUARE
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

*Trade mark, Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



CLASSIFIED

Advertisements

The rate for advertisements of this nature is only five cents per word for each insertion. You may count the number of words you have, multiply it by five, and you will have the cost of the advertisement for one insertion. Multiply this by the total number of insertions desired and you will have the total cost. This rate is as low that we cannot charge classified accounts, and would, therefore, appreciate a remittance with order. No advertisement accepted for less than 50 cents.

RUBY GRAPEFRUIT, Patented Red Blush Seedless, high quality prolific. Exclusive Licensed propagators of Florida. Also all standard varieties of citrus on Cleopatra and Sour. Lining out stock sour orange and sweet seedlings. Grand Island Nurseries, Eustis, Florida.

CITRUS TREES—Best quality usual varieties on sour orange or rough lemon stock. Robt. P. Thornton, c/o Clay Hill Nurseries Co., Box 2880, Tampa, Florida.

2000 THRIFTY Orlando and Mineola Orange, year-old buds on two-year old root stock, sour, sweet-seedling, and lemon. Also, 250 small, (Key Lime size) seedless, Persian Lime; also, 250 New Lemon, (identical with California, but seedless). If interested write for prices, most reasonable. P. O. Box 851, Coral Gables, Florida.

PLACE ORDER NOW Fall Delivery Citrus Trees. All Varieties. Paramount Grove Service, Box 843, Lakeland, Fla. 10-6t

LAKE GARFIELD NURSERIES COMPANY
BARTOW, FLORIDA
ALL STANDARD VARIETIES CITRUS TREES—SPECIAL PRICES NOW IN EFFECT

NICHOLSON'S EARLY ORANGE—This outstanding orange of high juice content and rich and very delicious flavor during earliest maturity **SHOULD** and **WILL** bring high premiums. \$3.00 to \$7.00 per box can be realized if properly handled. Royal Purple Citrus Research Nursery, Orlando, Florida.

SUPERIOR CITRUS TREES. Best varieties. Specials are **NEW** varieties Tangelos and Temples. Plant grafted avocados **NOW**. Get prices. Ward's Nursery, Avon Park, Florida.

ALYCE CLOVER SEED. Ripe and cleaned. Ideal cover and hay crop. Write for information. P. E. Snyder, Box 866, Lakeland, Fla.